

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, CENTRAL ROW, HARTFORD, FOR THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.—G. ROBINS, EDITOR.

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CONDITIONS.

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BOSTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Christian Watchman.

Dear Sir,—You have already laid before your readers an account of the organization and some of the proceedings of the Boston Baptist Association. A gentle hint at the close of your remarks reminds me that I am expected to give further details.

The Rev. A. Deland's discourse was on Tuesday evening, and founded on 2 Tim. i. 12.—"For I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day." The knowledge which a believer has of Christ as a Deliverer, a Hiding place, a Foundation, &c. and the ground of his firm persuasion of the ability of Christ, were themes on which the preacher dwelt with considerable pathos and good effect.

On the introductory Sermon you have remarked. I will only add that the text, Acts ix. 31, seemed to me happily chosen, because well adapted to the circumstances of the Churches throughout this region.

The reading of the letters was interspersed with the occasional singing of hymns expressive of gratitude to God for the abundant effusions of his Spirit on several of the Churches. This afforded relief, and produced a pleasant effect. It is believed that, on this occasion, more than lip-service was rendered to God; that a multitude sang "with the Spirit, and with the understanding also."

The Rev. Mr. Benedict's sermon on Wednesday evening was from Josh. xiii. 1—"There remaineth yet very much land to be possessed," and was calculated to stir up the minds of his brethren to vigorous and untiring efforts to attain greater degrees of personal holiness and to extend the kingdom of Christ.

The whole business of the session was conducted with the order and harmony which have usually characterized the deliberations of this body.

The Association again recommended to several Churches the organization of a new Association. The great increase of the Association was deemed a sufficient reason for this recommendation.—There are now forty-two Churches, and more than five thousand members belonging to this body. The net increase of the last year more than eleven hundred.

The Delegates from the Churches requested to unite in this measure, held a conference, and agreed to recommend to the Churches they represented to send Delegates to Salem on the third Wednesday in October next to deliberate on this subject. There is little if any doubt that a new Association will then be organized.

The Association resolved to observe the first day of January as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Praise to God for the special tokens of his favour during the past year, and of Prayer for the continuance and increase of his gracious visitations.

The Newton Theological Seminary, the National Philanthropist, and the Baptist Preacher were by resolves recommended to the patronage of the Churches.

A resolution also passed expressive of the fond remembrance, cherished by the members of this body, of the Rev. F. G. Macomber, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Beverly, who had died during the past year, in the midst of life and of usefulness.

The valedictory remarks of the Moderator, the Rev. Daniel Sharp, were solemn, pertinent, impressive, and of great practical utility.

In the afternoon of Thursday, a deeply affecting discourse, preparatory to the communion, was preached by Rev. J. Peak, from John xvii. 1—"Father, the hour is come; glorify thy Son, that thy Son also may glorify thee." At the close of which between four and five hundred

sat down to commemorate the dying love of Christ at his table. Rev. Messrs. Leland, Grafton, and Bolles officiated. This was truly "a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord," and we were reminded of that delightful period when the saints "Shall all in full communion meet."

The hearts of God's people on this occasion it is believed glowed with love to Christ, and were filled with tenderness towards the spectators who filled the galleries. The addresses of the Administrators to the impenitent were very moving, and seemed to have a powerful effect. The hope, if not the full belief, is indulged, that some immortal souls were savingly benefited by the affecting exercises of this occasion.

The Rev. Mr. Going addressed the people in the evening in a discourse founded on Prov. xxiii. 26—"My son, give me thine heart."

The Prayer-meetings on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings, notwithstanding the extreme inclemency of the weather, were quite numerously attended, and a good degree of fervency prevailed.

The Arrangements of the Committee, and the hospitality of the people were just suited to the occasion, and all things conspired to render this a season long to be remembered with joy and gratitude.

Yours respectfully,
G. F. DAVIS.

South Reading, Sept. 25, 1827.

The following are some additional particulars.

The Churches in the Boston Association, advised to form a new one, are—The Lynn, the first and second in Salem, Marblehead, Gloucester, Danvers, Newbury and Newburyport, Salisbury and Amesbury, Rowley, first and second in Haverhill, Nottingham West, Londonderry, Methuen, first in Lowell, Milford, Chelmsford, Dunstable, Mass. Dunstable, N. H. Woburn, Malden, Reading, and South-Reading, 23. The funds of the Association for widows and orphans to be equally divided.

Massachusetts State Convention.—Rev. Daniel Sharp, Lucius Bolles, Charles Train, Gustavus F. Davis, Ebenezer Nelson, William Leverett, Rufus Babcock, jr. and Levi Farwell, were appointed Delegates to this Convention, which is to be held at West Springfield, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Circular Letter, by Rev. Arthur Drinkwater, on the causes and effects of Declensions in Religion, with the means of prevention, was much approved.

More vigorous efforts in the cause of Missions were recommended, and that Auxiliary Societies in each county and Primary Societies in each congregation be established.

The contributions for the Education Society were \$418, 31—for the Foreign Mission, \$308, 80—for Domestic Mission, \$166, 91—from the Education Society, Haverhill, for Burman School, \$10, 82—from Female Auxiliary Tract Society, Boston, \$15, 00.—Total, \$919, 84.

Rev. Professor Chase, of the Newton Theological Institution, was appointed to preach the introductory sermon at the next Association, and Rev. James D. Knowles, of this city, in case of failure.

Rev. Professor Ripley is appointed to write the Circular, and Rev. Mr. Knowles the Corresponding Letter, for next year.

The next session of the Association will be held at the Meeting-House of the first Baptist Church in Cambridge, on Wednesday and Thursday September 17 and 18, 1828.

It ought to have been noticed in our last, that at the session in South Reading last year, Rev. Mr. Grafton acted as Moderator, on condition that he should not again be requested to serve in that capacity.

From the Christian Watchman.

PENGILLY'S SCRIPTURE GUIDE TO BAPTISM.

Mr. Editor,—I am pleased to learn that Messrs. Lincoln and Edmonds have just published a cheap edition of Pengilly's Scripture Guide to Baptism. This is the best practical treatise, for popular use, which I have ever seen. It contains all the passages, in the New Testament, which refer to baptism, accompanied by a brief commentary, and a citation of numerous passages from the writings of eminent Pædobaptist authors.—The spirit, which pervades it, is calm, mild and candid. A person, who wishes to see, what the New Testament says concerning baptism, and what the most distinguished Pædobaptist divines and scholars have acknowledged on the subject, ought to procure this pamphlet, which may be obtained of the publishers, and at James Loring's bookstore, for 12 1-2 cts. per copy. It is well fitted for distribution,

and every Baptist ought to have one or more copies on hand, to be loaned to individuals, who may be desirous of information on the subject. At the present time, when there is so much inquiry, when the Pædobaptist churches are agitated by a deep and hardly suppressed uneasiness, when their ministers are employing every possible expedient to prevent or hush inquiry, it becomes the friends of truth to be firm, and zealous. The free circulation of the "Scripture Guide to Baptism," would, undoubtedly tend to tear away the veil which is still drawn so closely over many eyes.

In connexion with this book, I ought to mention a tract, published by the Baptist General Tract Society, on "Terms of Communion." It is a brief, lucid and scriptural exposition and defence of the principles and practice of the Baptist churches, respecting communion. This tract may soon be obtained at the newly established Tract Depository, at the store of Messrs. Lincoln & Edmonds. It is well known, that great pains are taken to mislead and frighten people, respecting Communion; and after all other arguments and persuasions are found unavailing, and Pædobaptist ministers are obliged to immerse believers, "Close Communion" is held up, as an appalling spectre, to force these converts into an unnatural connexion with Pædobaptist Churches. This tract will be found very useful and I hope that our Baptist friends will supply themselves with copies, to be distributed among those who may need instruction.

BACKUS.

WHITBY'S ADVICE ABOUT BAPTISM.

Rom. vi. 4.—"We are buried with him in baptism." "It being so expressly declared here and in Col. ii. 11—that we are buried with him in baptism, by being buried under water; and the argument to oblige us to a conformity to his death, by dying to sin, being taken hence, and this immersion being religiously observed by all Christians for thirteen centuries, and approved by our Saviour, and the change of it into sprinkling, even without any allowance from the Author of this institution, or any license from any Council of the Church, being that which the Romanist still urges to justify his refusal of the cup to the laity; it were to be wished, that this custom might be again of general use, and aspersion only permitted, as of old, in case of the clinic, or in present danger of death."—Whitby's Paraphrase, with Annotations.

From the late immersions by the Rev. Dr. Beecher, of several persons on their profession of faith, it may be conjectured that he countenances the opinion of Whitby, that immersion ought to become "again of general use."

Baptism by immersion extending.—The N. Y. Observer, in remarking on the late immersions by Dr. Beecher of this city, says—"It is the case with many of the Congregational Ministers in N. England, that while they fully believe in sprinkling, as a scriptural mode of baptism, they will consent to baptize by immersion, if desired by candidates."—We are glad to see this published in a leading Pædobaptist paper in New-York, for the information of this denomination south of New-England. What would southern Pædobaptist Ministers think of a distinguished, influential man of their name in New-England, who should avow his willingness to immerse a man on his profession of faith, who told him that he was sprinkled at the age of ten years?—If sprinkling is baptism, would not such an administrator deserve, on his own principle, the name by which the Baptists have been unjustly stigmatized for ages, that of Anabaptist?—C. Watchman.

THE SEVEN CHURCHES IN ASIA.

From the Tour of the Rev. John Hartley.

PHILADELPHIA (IN ASIA MINOR.)

April 23, 1826.—After a ride of four hours, we arrived at Philadelphia. As we drew near, I read with much interest the Epistle (Rev. iii. 7-13) to that Church. The town is situated on a rising ground, beneath the snowy mountain Tmolus. The houses are embosomed in trees, which have just assumed their fresh green foliage, and give a beautiful effect to the scene.—I counted six minarets. We entered through a ruined wall; massy, but by no means of great antiquity. The streets are excessively ill paved and dirty. The tear of Christian pity must fall over modern Philadelphia. Were Christ himself to visit it, would He not weep over it, as once over Jerusalem?

Alas! the generation of those who kept the word of our Lord's patience is gone by; and here, as in too many other parts of the Christian vineyard, it is difficult to discover better fruits than those which are afforded by briars and brambles! It is, indeed, an interesting circumstance to find Christianity more flourishing here than in many other parts of the Turkish empire; there is still a numerous Christian population; they occupy 300 houses; Divine service is performed every Sunday in five churches; and there are twenty of a smaller description, in which once a year the Liturgy is read. But though the candlestick remains, its light is obscured: the lamp still exists, but where is its oil? Where is now the word of our Lord's patience? it is conveyed in sounds unintelligible to those who hear: when the very Epistle to their own Church is read, they understand it not! The word of legendary superstition and of multifarious will-worship is now more familiar to their ears. And where is the bright exhibition of Christian virtues? Unhappily, the character of Christians in these countries will scarcely bear comparison with that of Mahomedans themselves!

We see this interesting place to peculiar advantage. For several days, we have been contending with rain, cold, and adverse weather; but, to-day, on arriving at Philadelphia, lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in their land. (Cant. ii. 11, 12.) The voice of the turtle charmed me greatly during our stay here. This favourite bird is so tame, that it flies about the streets, and comes up close to our door in the klan.

Our visit to Philadelphia was rendered the more interesting, by the circumstance of our being the Bishop's visitors. He pressed us so strongly to make his house our home, that we thought it right to comply with his wishes. Many of his remarks afforded us satisfaction. The Bible is his religion. After other remarks distinguished for candor, and expressive of the miserable follies into which our nature has plunged us, he used these decisive words—"Abuses have entered into the Church, which former ages might endure; but the present must put them down." The Christian population he considered to be on the increase at Philadelphia; the Turks he said, were decreasing: a large number had marched for Greece, and none had ever returned. In the evening we attended the Metropolitan Church; but to give a true account of the sad degradation of Christian worship exhibited on this occasion would be equally difficult and painful. At night we observed the illuminated minarets spreading their light over the city, as is customary during the Fast of Ramadan.

April 24, 1826.—This morning I visited a public school of the Greeks. There were present 30 or 40 children: Greek, Romain and Turkish were the objects of attention.

I cannot conclude this brief account of Philadelphia, without stating, from personal observation, the remarkable fact, that, while Ephesus, Laodicea, and Sardis, the three Churches which called forth the denunciation of displeasure on the part of our Lord, are now nothing more than abandoned ruins,—this Church together with Smyrna and Thyatira (and this is also the case with Pergamos, which I have not yet visited,) still contain flourishing communities of Christians.

From the London Baptist Magazine.

Address, on the Work of the Holy Spirit, at the Missionary Prayer Meeting at Eagle Street, June 21, 1827. By the Rev. Moses Fisher, of Liverpool.

Joel, ii. 28. I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh.

The promise in the text refers to the Gospel dispensation, and in part received its accomplishment at the day of Pentecost, and it will be fully accomplished in the latter day; when the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together. In considering the text, we may notice the following things; The blessing promised—the manner and extent of its effusion—the effects which will follow; and the means to be used to obtain the desired end.

1. The blessing promised is the holy Spirit: who is of the same essence with the Father and the Son, and is equal with them in power and glory. Each of the sacred three is concerned in the great work of redemption; and each performs in the peculiar character he sustains, a distinct work of grace for the salvation of all

who believe. The salvation of sinners must be traced up to the love of God as its source. Love influenced God to appoint his Son to the work of mediation, and to choose his people in him to salvation. The first promise of God's love, was the gift of his Son, and then for the sake of his Son, he promised to give the Holy Spirit. The promise of God relative to the gift of his Son, has already been fulfilled—and the promise relating to the gift of the Holy Spirit shall assuredly be accomplished—we had a pledge of this on the day of Pentecost. This is the blessing promised, and it is of unspeakable importance; for without it we cannot enjoy the blessings of the Father's love, nor the benefits of the Son's redemption—and without it all attempts to spread the Gospel will be ineffectual. We notice,

2. The manner and extent of the effusion of the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit shall be poured out. This denotes the freeness of his influences. They shall be imparted as freely as water flows from a fountain, or as the showers that water the earth. It also denotes the efficacy of his operations; they shall cure the barrenness which sin has brought upon the soul of man, and shall make the wilderness and the solitary place glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose. These influences shall become very extensive, yea, universal; for the Spirit shall be poured out upon all flesh—i. e. upon all sorts of persons: not only upon Jews, but upon Gentiles also; so that the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea.

3. The effects which will follow the effusion of the Holy Spirit.

Then the preaching of the Gospel will be accompanied with the most beneficial effects. The plain and humble doctrines of the cross shall triumph, and reduce all nations to the obedience of the faith. Then union of sentiment and affection shall prevail among all the disciples of Christ, and the Redeemer's intercessory all may be one. Then animosities and war no more, and the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ.

4. The means to be used to obtain the needed blessing.

We should pray for it. Prayer is the appointed means, and it pleased God to bestow his blessings in answer to prayer. Our prayers should be fervent and unceasing, and should be presented to God with a believing regard to the atonement of Christ. Our prayers should be accompanied with a deep conviction of our need of divine influence, and with true humiliation of our own sins, for the sins of our country, and for the sins of the whole Church. We should also cultivate brotherly love with all who bear the image of Christ, and be careful not to grieve the Holy Spirit.

MIRROR OF HUMAN NATURE.

The National Preacher, for August, contains two excellent discourses by the Rev. Daniel A. Clarke, of Bennington, Vt. The first bearing the above title is founded on Prov. xxvii. 19. As in water face answereth to face, so the heart of man to man. The object of the preacher is to shew, that the moral character of every unsanctified heart is the same.

Conclusion.

"We see why there need be but one place of destiny in the coming world for all the unregenerate. The little shades of difference that now appear in the ungodly, are too insignificant to mark them out for distinct worlds. When God takes off those restraints that now make unholiness differ, they will be so much alike, that none will impeach his justice when he assigns them all the same outer darkness, the same gnawing worm and the same quenchless fire. He that has stolen his neighbour's property, and died a felon, and he who has concealed the article found in the street, or the mistake made in his favour, or has purposely become a bankrupt, to escape the obligations of honesty, will appear too much alike in the judgment, to require any material diversity in their final sentence. The same perdition will suit them both, though one drops down to hell from the gallows, and the other is borne there on a downy bed. The duelist and the assassin, the usurer and the pickpocket, the foresworn and the profane, the wine bibber and the sot, the fashionable adulterer and the inmate of the brothel, must be seen to differ so little when God shall tear away the fictitious drapery from the more honorable sinner, that it will seem no incongruity

ty to place them at last in the same hell. God will consider his law as openly violated, and his authority as egregiously insulted by the man who sinned in accordance with public sentiment, as by the man who did his deeds of depravity in full and open violation of the civilities and customs of human society. Men make wide distinctions where God will make none. Hence the same condemnatory sentence, the same prompt execution of it, the same place of punishment, the same duration of misery, and the same total despair, will be the destiny of the patrician and the plebeian transgressor. Does the man die out of Christ, this is enough; no matter whether he was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, and went to perdition a beggar or a slave. It will be the same thing to God; and for all the millions who repent not, he will build but one hell. Perhaps the meanness and coarseness of his associates may prove at last, to the more accomplished sinner, an ingredient in his cup of misery that shall more than counterbalance the honors and the pride, which, in this life, gave him his fictitious elevation above the vulgar transgressor. Could I make my puny voice be heard, I would thunder this sentiment through all the ranks of elevated crime, till the highest prince should find his adulterous bed a couch of thorns, till the honorable murderer should feel in his own bosom "the arrows of the Almighty," and till the boldest in blasphemy, and the meanest in knavery, should feel alike the same award, "Depart ye cursed into everlasting fire prepared for the Devil and his angels."

From the Philadelphian.

Sir,—I intended to have delayed until January, the first number of the Religious Magazine—but the interest which has been excited by the plan, is so great, that it has been thought advisable to issue a number with as little delay as may be.

It is now in press, and will be published next month. All the selections have been submitted to Clergymen of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal Churches, by whom they have been unanimously approved.

This notice is the best answer that can be given to the enquiries of your correspondent—for whose interest in the success of the magazine, I beg leave to make my acknowledgements.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. LITTELL.

Sept. 24th, 1827.

The appeal which is here made to the public, is a very serious one, and requires to be well weighed and examined. Comprehensive as that alluded to above, if conducted upon a sufficient pledge to the lovers of gospel truth, for the purity and correctness of its principles, must have an extensive and salutary operation. If it proceed on any grounds which do not secure these considerations, it must necessarily fail. The sanction of several denominations is claimed for the contents of the forthcoming number. For ourselves, we must say, that we know not the names of the gentlemen from the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist communities, who have pledged themselves to the public for the character of the work in question. But we know several gentlemen, clergymen and pastors of churches in this city, out of three of these denominations, who have formally declined giving their countenance, or pledging their authority to its publication, under its existing circumstances.

From the Columbian Star.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

LANCASTER, Va. Sept. 10, 1827.

A truly distressing event took place in this County, not long since, an account of which I forward to the Star for publication. On the 25th and 26th of August, there was a Union Meeting at Farham, Richmond County. On Sunday evening, nine persons attempting to cross a small creek in a boat, were upset. Several who were present, made active, hazardous, and laudable exertions to relieve the helpless sufferers. Six of them were rescued from the very jaws of death; the other three sunk like lead in the waters, and were drowned. The persons drowned, were Abraham Montague, his wife, and Margaret Robertson. They were all members of the Baptist Church.

Brother Montague was a licentiate preacher. His fervent piety, his unfeigned zeal, his winning manners, his unblemished reputation, procured him universal esteem. If his course was not brilliant, it was unassuming, uniform, consistent, lovely and useful. He had lived many years in the most endeared affection with his amiable wife. They had often expressed an earnest desire, that as they had so long shared the joys and sorrows of life together, so they might together die, and enter upon the joys and glories of another world. Heaven granted their request. The affectionate husband might easily have saved his own life; but in endeavoring to save that life more dear to him than his own, he yielded himself into the hands of death, and found, with his bosom friend, a quick and pleasant voyage to the skies. A large family of disconsolate

late children were deprived of the inestimable blessings of parental instructions, prayers and example—of that tender solicitude for their welfare, which only a parent can feel, and which might encourage and comfort them in this unfriendly world. May God be their Father!

Sister M. Robertson was baptized a few weeks ago, near the very spot from which she took her flight for eternity. She was young, amiable, pious, and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her loss is keenly felt, and deeply deplored by her relatives and acquaintances. But they should not mourn as those who have no hope. The gospel which she felt, loved and obeyed, sheds upon her tomb the reviving light of a glorious immortality. Then let their sorrows be mingled with submission, hope, and gratitude.

Many saints pray that this alarming occurrence may, by Him who can educe good from seeming evil, be made a blessing to immortal sinners. Surely it should impress on every heart a deep conviction of the uncertainty of life, and the immense importance of a constant preparation for death. Emphatically may we exclaim, "Lord help for the godly cease."

J. B.

REVIVALS.

Kentucky.—A revival of religion still exists in the Baptist church in Frankfort. The ordinance of baptism was administered in that place, by brother Noel, to four candidates, on the 12th ult. after which the Lord's Supper was administered. On the same day four candidates were received for baptism, on a relation of their belief in the Lord Jesus Christ. Brother Noel has baptized in Frankfort, within a few months, forty-eight believers. The revival in Shelby county still continues. Brother George Waller, baptized on the 12th ult. at Bethel, thirty-eight, three more received. Brother W. has the care of four churches in Shelby county. The revival commenced early in the spring; since which time, he has baptized upwards of two hundred persons in these four churches. At Beach Creek, Shelby county, brother John Holland baptized nineteen persons on the 19th ult. four more received: making upwards of fifty baptized in that church within the last two months. Brother Pierson baptized 12 at Little Union church in Spencer county, on Sunday the 19th ult. There has also been considerable additions to most or all of the churches in Shelby county. Brother William Stout has been a very useful instrument in the hands of God, in calling sinners to the four churches in Shelby and Spencer. He has, since the revival commenced, baptized twenty-three persons in one day. Nine persons have been received as candidates for baptism, on a profession of faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, by Little Mount Church, under the care of brother Stout, on last Wednesday; three of whom were baptized immediately, the remainder will receive the ordinance of baptism on next Lord's day.—Brother Hulsey has also been very useful in awakening sinners. His labours have been very successful in Shelby and Oldham counties. We have just heard that a season of refreshing from the Lord was experienced in Harrodsburg, on last Sunday, among our Presbyterian brethren; it being communion season, an immense crowd of spectators was present. Dr. Cleland the pastor of the church, was assisted in the services of the day, by the Rev. Mr. Birch. Nineteen new communicants were added. The work is progressing in the adjacent churches. At a Camp-Meeting held near this place, commencing on the 17th ult. there were about 30 persons joined the church.—Baptist Recorder.

From the Columbian Star.

SOUTHAMPTON Co. Va. Sept. 18.

Brother Brantly.—The power of God is yet astonishingly displayed among us. The churches that I have the happiness to serve, are Black Creek, Mill-Swamp, Suffolk and Beaverdam. Since the Friday before the first Sunday in August, there have been received and baptized in these churches one hundred and ninety, most of whom are young people, and only a few are blacks. Of that number, 55 were baptized last meeting, in addition to the 51 of which you have already taken notice in your paper. There is one circumstance that I think worthy of particular notice, that occurred some weeks past. A little girl in her ninth year was powerfully awakened when at home; she had had conversation with no one, nor heard preaching; she commenced praying incessantly, and was soon happily converted. She was made the instrument of awakening her father and mother, all of whom were baptized among the number of 55—the effect produced by this scene melted into tears a numerous audience, and such a day I have hardly ever been permitted to witness. This makes the number baptized in my churches since February or March last, 274. The work is still going on with astonishing power.

On Wednesday last, a church was constituted, and deacons ordained, in the town of Suffolk. The Presbytery was

composed of Elders Harrell, Woodson, Murfee, Howell and myself. The brethren attended on Tuesday morning, and preached to a large congregation three times. In the afternoon a conference was formed, and several candidates for baptism presented themselves and were heard. Wednesday morning, the sermon introductory to the constitution, was preached by brother R. B. C. Howell, of Cumberland street, Norfolk, from Ezekiel xlii. 10. "Son of man, show the house, to the house of Israel." From this text he gave us a lucid discourse, in which he dwelt upon "the foundation, the materials, and order of the house of God," (the church,) and concluded by exhibiting to our view a perfect structure. Forty-three persons were recognized as proper subjects for membership and the charge to the church, in which was included that also for the Deacons, by Brother Woodson, of Portsmouth. After which, prayer was offered by Brother Daniel. The congregation was numerous, much solemnity pervaded the audience, many tears were shed, and the prospect is, we think, hopeful in a high degree. After the services were closed, we repaired to the water, where ten persons were buried with Him in baptism, by Brother Howell. The Lord is adding daily to his churches such as we hope will be saved; and although it has been the will of my heavenly father to withhold from me the things of this world, (no doubt for my good) yet, blessed be his name, he has not forsaken me in my old age. He has given me souls, and though he slay me, yet will I trust in him.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT T. DANIEL.

P. S. I understand, that since his ordination, Brother Howell has baptized in Norfolk and its neighborhood, two hundred and seven persons, almost all of whom are white.

From the Baptist Register.

The instances of the outpouring of the Spirit in this state, and in the states to the north and east are becoming much less frequent than they were; but it must afford joy to all true believers in Jesus that the gracious and mighty One is extending his triumphs to the south and west. Last week we gave some interesting extracts from the Baptist Tract Magazine, in relation to the Lord's glorious doings in Virginia. In the Kentucky Baptist Recorder received a few days ago, it is stated "almost every mail brings us the pleasing intelligence of revivals of religion;" and the Editors enumerate Frankfort as one of the places in which there is "great joy," as there was in the city of Samaria. Here Br. Noel has baptized 48 believers, and others are ready to obey their Saviour. Br. Waller has baptized upwards of 200 in 4 churches to which he preaches in Shelby county. Fifty have been immersed at Beach Creek, in the same county, by Br. J. Holland;—12 in Little Union Church, Spencer co. by Br. Pierson;—and Br. Wm. Stout has baptized 23 persons in one day. He preaches to 3 or 4 churches in Spencer and Shelby counties. The labours of Br. Hulsey have been much blessed in Shelby and Oldham counties. The Presbyterian brethren in Harrodsburg have also experienced a season of refreshing.

Montego Bay.—The poor negroes in this part of Jamaica seem to be receiving the word with much readiness. The Baptist converts among blacks on this island are becoming quite numerous.—lb.

The first anniversary of the Michigan Association was held at Pontiac, Oakland county, the 2d and 3d June last. Br. Elknah Comstock was chosen Moderator, and Br. Willard Daniels, Clerk. The introductory sermon was delivered by Br. Comstock, from Psalms cxxxiii. The number of churches is 4, ordained ministers 1, licentiates 2, and members 139, as we have already mentioned. The accession by baptism is 10, and by letter, 38. Br. Taylor, Marlett, Stevens and Daniels were appointed to correspond with the N. Y. B. S. Convention. The next Association is to be held at Stony Creek. After adjournment the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was attended to. Love and harmony abounded during the session.—lb.

Black River Association.—We have received the minutes of this Association, from which it appears that the last session of this body was holden at Henderson, the 13th and 14th of June. There are 30 churches in this body, 17 ordained ministers, and one licentiate, and 9140 members. The number baptized the past year is 69. The gracious influences of the spirit do not appear to have been singularly bestowed on any one church, but a few mercy drops have been scattered among a number of the branches of Zion.—lb.

The first baptism in the new Federal Street Meeting-House was administered on the last Lord's-day, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, who delivered a sermon suited to the solemnity. Two candidates, the heads of a family, were immersed in the baptistry in front of the pulpit. Chr. Watchman.

A FACT.

The whole of Christendom has never yet expended one-thirteenth part as much in a year, to make known Jehovah and all the blessings of his salvation to the world, as this single country has expended in that time for the article of ardent spirits.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 27, 1827.

MR. EDITOR,

The following is an extract of a letter bearing date Sept. 6, 1827, from Mr. Anthony case, student in the Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y. who was approbated as a preacher of the gospel some six months ago, by the Baptist church in this town. If its insertion in your valued paper, may afford any information to those who wish it, or be of any service to the institution, it is submitted for that purpose.

NICHOLAS BRANCH.

"I am very well pleased with the institution, and have concluded to continue a year longer than first contemplated. My expenses are \$54 00 per year during the terms of study. The manner in which this Seminary is conducted, must, as it appears to me, command the attention of every Baptist. The faculty pursue the most rigid economy. There has been the donation of a farm, on which the present building is erected. This farm is cultivated by the students. A domesticated lady is obtained to cook for 12 1-2 cents per week for each student. The students are divided into three classes; junior, middle, and senior. The studies of the junior class are various; those who study the languages, have in addition to their other studies, that of Geography; those who do not, study the English language—attend to Geography, together with History and Mathematics.

The Middle and Senior Classes pursue a regular course of Mathematics, Astronomy, Rhetoric, mental and moral Philosophy.—The Senior, Divinity. Every Wednesday P. M. is spent in declamation, and the exhibition of composition. Monday evenings, the students have prayer meetings in the recitation rooms of every floor. Morning prayers in the chapel at half past five. Tuesday evening, lectures by Dr. Kendrick, on Mental Philosophy. Wednesday, on Rhetoric, by Professor Haskell. Thursday, on Ancient History, by tutor Hartshorn. Friday, one of the brethren preaches before a society we have here, formed for the purpose of criticism. Saturday we have a conference meeting. Lord's day morning, prayer meeting in the chapel, for the success of the gospel on the Sabbath.

"The Gospel appears increasingly glorious, and did I not feel inadequate, I should rejoice in view of the termination of my studies, that I might declare to my dying fellow men, the unsearchable riches of Christ.

For the Christian Secretary.

NO. 1.

"Which things are an allegory, being the two covenants."—Gal. iv. 24.

By bringing into view an allegory drawn from the history of Abraham's family, the Apostle in the context clearly points out the nature of the Old and New Testament dispensations, and the churches under each, and shows that they originated in two covenants. A covenant is a mutual agreement between two or more parties. Gen. xxi. 32. A Church signifies literally, an assembly or congregation: In scripture it signifies an assembly of God's covenant people, organized according to his appointment.

The Apostle clearly shows that one of these covenants was the same that was made at Mount Sinai, between God on one part, and the church of the Israelites on the other, by the mediation of Moses. Deut. v. 5. In this covenant, God on his part promises, Ex. xix. 5, 6, saying, "If ye will obey my voice indeed, and keep my covenant, then ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me above all people"—and ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests, and an holy nation." Then Moses laid before the Israelites all these words; and the people on their part answered together, and said, "all that the Lord has spoken, we will do." And Moses returned the words of the people unto the Lord.—Then God appeared on the mount, and gave them the ten commandments in his own words, to convince them that it was his own covenant, which Moses had laid before them. He then at the request of the people, communicated the rest of his commands to Moses, who wrote them in a book, read them to the people, and they agreed to be obedient. It was then solemnly ratified by sprinkling the blood of bulls, both upon the book, and the people, with these words, "Behold the blood of the covenant which the Lord hath made with you, concerning all these words." Ex. 24, & Heb. ix. 19—22.—That this is what we are to understand by the first Testament, or covenant, is further evident from Jer. xi. 3—6; & Heb. ix. 18, and viii. 7—10.

This was manifestly a covenant of works; and as their enjoyment of promised blessings was entirely suspended on their obedience, it may with propriety be called a yoke of bondage; and is fitly represented by a woman which generated bondage, or whose posterity were born in bondage, which was Hagar.

We find that the temporal prosperity of the Jews as a nation, was in proportion to their obedience to this law. But as no man ever fulfilled it perfectly, eternal life could never be obtained by it; but every one must be cursed, that continueth not in all things written in the book of the law, to do them. From this curse the other covenant, of which I shall now speak, delivers the believer.

This is no other than the covenant of Grace, between God the Father, and Jesus Christ as a mediator, in behalf of his body the church, or whole congregation of the saints, consisting of the children of Jerusalem which is above. In this covenant, the Son, as the representative of believers, engages to perform that obedience which the law requires; and to make an atonement which shall satisfy Divine justice. And God engages to forgive, and restore them to favour for his sake. In due time the atonement was made. The covenant was proclaimed to the world by the gospel. The blood of the great sacrifice, Heb. ix. 13—23, was shed, and Christ is sprinkling it upon the consciences of his saints, who engage in heart to love and obey him.

Although the great head of the church under this covenant, did not make his appearance in the flesh, and set up his visible kingdom on earth, until a later period: yet his children who inherit the promises of this covenant, as "joint heirs with Christ," have existed in every age of the world as God's peculiar people, in distinction from the Jews as a nation. And when Christ came in the flesh, to make an atonement, he visibly organized this church here on earth. And as the conditions of this great covenant were now visibly fulfilled, (as they had been before the foundation of the world, in the eye of Justice;) the glad tidings of this glorious purpose of grace were made known to mankind through the gospel—and life and salvation is now freely offered to all who will accept them.—Thus the gospel is nothing more or less than a full, and complete manifestation, of "that purpose and grace, which was given us in Christ Jesus before the world began." 2 Tim. i. 9—11. and Titus, i. 1—4.

We shall next notice the condition of the two churches, under each of these covenants, as illustrated by the allegory.

As Ishmael was a real son of Abraham, as well as Isaac, so the Jews as a nation, are called God's people, and a "holy nation," as well as Christians, Deut. vii. 6, & xiv. 2, and 21 compared with 1 Peter, ii. 9. But observe, the Jews as a people were born to these privileges after the flesh, as Ishmael was, and as such they are also the children of Abraham; but the saints in Christ, like the son of the free woman, are born after the spirit, and were by promise. As Ishmael could not inherit the possessions of his father in common with Isaac, but as a servant was liable to be punished, and cast out for the smallest transgression: so the Jews cannot, by virtue of the Sinai covenant, become joint heirs with Christ to the heavenly inheritance; but are liable to be punished for their disobedience, and to forfeit all their privileges as God's people. As the son of the bond woman, Ishmael was also born a slave, and must submit to the service of a bond man—so the Jews were obliged to yield a perfect obedience to the law, or be cursed, as well as the rest of Adam's fallen posterity. But as Isaac was free because a son by the free woman, so in Christ, the believer is free from the condemnation and punishment of the law, because he is a son by the covenant of grace, and not by that of works. As Ishmael being a son, was the apparent, but not the real heir, Gen. xvi. 18, 19, and therefore cast out with his mother, so the Jewish Church was dissolved, and that covenant vanished together, "on account of the weakness and unprofitableness thereof," and to give place to a new, and more perfect dispensation. To be continued.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SATURDAY, OCT. 6, 1827.

The thirty-eighth session of the Hartford Association of Baptist Churches, was held at Colebrook, on the 3d and 4th inst.

The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Rev. Asahel Morse, of Suffield, founded on 1st Kings, vi. 7.

"And the house, when it was in building, was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither: so that there was neither hammer, nor axe, nor any tool of iron, heard in the house while it was in building."

The preacher first presented a lucid view of those points in the character of David and Solomon, in which they were types of the Lord Jesus Christ. And second, shewed wherein the temple at Jerusalem was typical of the Gospel Church.

Under the 2d head, he shewed that the plan was one of God's devising. He presented an estimate of the expense of the building, described the materials of which it was composed, manner of building, apartments, furniture, the ark and its contents, and the services connected with the temple worship; each particular of which was compared with its antitype under the gospel. In doing which, the preacher discovered an intimate acquaintance with the scripture record. The whole

was interspersed with pertinent practical remarks, and inferences, and pungent appeals to the heart.

The churches were generally represented, although the weather was quite unfavorable on the day previous to the session, which undoubtedly prevented many from enjoying the privilege.—The business of the Association was begun, continued and ended, under the benign influence of that brotherly affection, which the blessed Gospel inspires.

As circumstances rendered it necessary for us to leave the Association at the moment of its close, and as we have not the minutes from the clerk, we shall defer particulars until next week.

At the session of the Superior Court in this city, His Honour Judge Daggett, yesterday pronounced the sentence of the law on the following persons, after due conviction.

Deming, for repeated attempts to murder, State-prison for life.—Southwick, for attempting to murder the family at the Shaker Village in Enfield, with arsenic, put into the pump, State-prison for life.—Lawrence, for Arson, State-prison for life.—Shepard, 18 years old, for an attempt at Rape, State-prison for 15 years.—Carter, for an attempt to burn the Jail in this city, State-prison 4 years.

From the accounts of Revivals in this paper, it will be seen, that the south and west are sharing largely of the Divine influence, and we hope the fact that God is pouring out such abundant blessings on the labours of those who give themselves wholly to the work of the ministry, in supplying when necessary, two, three, and four Churches, will be a stimulus to our brethren in Connecticut, to go and do likewise. If this plan were pursued by us, with becoming zeal and perseverance, all the feeble and destitute Churches, could be supplied with the stated preaching of the word of life. And with the promised blessing from on high, the wilderness and the solitary places would be made glad, and the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose.

This is a period, in which the Great Spiritual Husbandman is saying to all his friends, in language too plain to be misunderstood, "Go work in my vineyard."

We feel encouraged with the hope, that in accordance with the plans of the Convention, under the labours of their indefatigable Agent, Brother Seth Ewer, the time is not far distant when we shall see all the Churches who are not able to afford an entire support for the ministry of the Gospel among them, united with a sufficient number of sister Churches in this object, to accomplish it for a certain portion of the time. And that those who have the dispensation of the Gospel committed to them, will forego the emoluments of the world, and their own personal ease, so far as to engage with all their powers of body and mind, in the great, responsible and blessed work to which they are called of God.

Last week we made a large extract under the Editorial head, from Paul's Epistle to the Galatians, in reference to the two covenants. On the second page of this paper, will be found the same subject continued, by an intelligent correspondent.

COMMUNICATED.

The Tenth Anniversary of the New London Association of Baptist Churches, was held at the Baptist Meeting House in Montville, 2d Society, New London Co. Sept. 26 and 27, 1827.—The Introductory Sermon was delivered by Br. Francis Darrow, from 2 Cor. ii. 15, 16. Br. Essek Brown was chosen Moderator, and Br. Wm. Palmer, Clerk. The Churches were generally represented, and refreshing intelligence was received from many of them. Number of Ministers, 17; Churches, 19; Added by baptism, 142; Total, 1884.

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we particularly recommend to every Association with whom we correspond by letter, that they make their minutes as a periodical publication, viz. say on the title page, The first, fifth or tenth Anniversary of the Association, &c. which materially affects the postage.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Churches of this Association, that in view of the rising kingdom of the Redeemer in this State, that they aid the Baptist General Tract Society, by forming Auxiliary Societies, and purchase the Tracts issued by the Board in Philadelphia; which Tracts may be had in this State at the following places of deposit, viz: at Hartford, New London, or New Haven.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Churches in this Association, to aid the cause of Missions, under the patronage of the Convention of Baptist Churches in the State of Connecticut and vicinity, by an annual donation for the same.

Resolved, That as the intemperate use of ardent spirits is the great and reigning evil of our country, we recommend to our brethren to make every lawful exertion to suppress intemperance; and would particularly advise our brethren to not offer ardent spirits as an article of refresh-

ment, at our annual associations, or public councils.

Resolved, that our next session be holden with the 2d Baptist Church in Lyme, on the last Wednesday of Sept. 1828, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Appointed Br. Henry Wightman, of N. London, to preach the Introductory Sermon.

The business of the Association being finished, after an intermission of one hour, three brethren, John Lyon, Samuel Chapel, and Clark Daniels, were set apart by ordination to the office and work of Deacons in the Church at that place. Br. Alfred Bennett, of Homer, N. Y. preached on the occasion, from Acts xviii. 22. Br. Wm. Palmer offered the Consecrating Prayer. Br. Oliver Wilson, Pastor of the Church, gave the Charge. Dea. Gilbert Rogers, of Waterford, gave the Right Hand of Fellowship; and Br. Asa Wilcox, made the Concluding Prayer. The ministers and delegates, and all the brethren present, were then invited by the Church to sit down with them to the communion table. The sacrament was then administered to them by Brs. A. Wilcox and F. Darrow.

This Association has not enjoyed so interesting a season since its formation.—On the first day of meeting, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Br. J. G. Wightman, of Groton, preached a very interesting discourse from Mal. iv. 2.

W. P.

General Intelligence.

From the N. Y. Statesman.
LATE FROM EUROPE.
ENGLAND.

The Sun says—"The eight ships composing the experimental squadron at Portsmouth, have been ordered to prepare for foreign service with all possible expedition."

Upwards of a quarter of a million sterling had been remitted from the Liverpool Custom House to London, within the last fortnight, the principal part of which was for duties on foreign corn.

Mr. Huskisson had returned from the continent; and several Cabinet Councils had been held, relative to the new arrangements of the Ministry. Nothing definite was yet known. The Liverpool Chronicle says, and we have no doubt truly: "Whatever the result of the business may be, we feel convinced that any change of the administration, making it less liberal, will be decidedly unpopular with the country. The voice of the community, as far as it has been collected in public meetings, is unanimously in favour of a liberal system; and we sincerely hope that the general wish on this most important subject may not be disappointed."

It is currently reported, both in Paris and London, that General Gourgaud is about to put himself in communication with Sir Walter Scott, as to the mention made of him in the Life of Napoleon. Indeed, it was said in Paris, that he had set out for England for that purpose.

Dr. O'Meara controverts, in a letter in a London morning paper, a vast number of the facts and statements of Sir Walter Scott's life of Napoleon, relative to the treatment of the latter at St. Helena.

The papers are unusually barren of domestic interest.

France.—A strict and effectual blockade of Algiers is said to be kept up, extending from Bona in the East, to Oran in the West.

Useful Knowledge.—An Institution, entitled "The Society for the Promotion of Useful Knowledge," has lately been established in England, and promises to be of very extensive benefit to the people. Its purpose is to publish a series of practical treatises, to comprise every branch of science, and every department of valuable information; the numbers to appear once a fortnight, and to be executed by the best talent that can be enlisted in the undertaking. The work in the mechanical part is to be done with an eye to cheapness, and all efforts are to be made by the associates, for extending the advantages of the project in the British community, especially among the poorer classes. There are but few plans of munificence more appropriate than this; and it might well be imitated in some other European countries.

We perceive that the United States Literary Gazette, a journal sustained by much talent, is discontinued for want of patronage.

Spain.—A change of ministry had taken place. Recacho and Balboa, who were in opposition to the violent party headed by Calomarde, had been dismissed.

The insurgents in Catalonia were constantly gaining strength. It is said, under date of Madrid, Aug. 17:—"Accounts received yesterday from Catalonia, state that the government of the Carlistes has established its seat at Vich; whence it issues its orders to all Catalonia, causing itself to be obeyed in the villages and towns of the second rank, with a promptness much superior to that which has hitherto attended the execution of the orders of the legitimate authority. Hitherto this government has appointed only civil functionaries, but the last accounts state that it has appointed many colonels and inferior officers."

From the Constitutionnel.

MARSEILLE, Aug. 16. (Private Correspondence.)—Since the account of the approaching arrival of Don Pedro of Portugal, has been announced, a project has been formed to hasten the development of the Apostolical system.

At this moment the inspection of the Royalist Volunteers is going forward, whose total number is, upon inquiry, said to amount to 300,000 throughout the kingdom; about one third of whom are armed. But I can guarantee that at this very moment whilst I am writing to you, orders have been issued for the purchase of 200,000 muskets; and I can moreover assure you, that a Frenchman, who is in the service of the Infant Don Carlos, and whose father has a manufactory of arms in France, has received an order from him for 20,000 stand of arms. I know not what is intended to be done with them. But it is the general opinion that a decisive blow is to be struck, and that for this purpose a corps of 30 or 40,000 volunteers, is to join the Army of Observation.

It is no more than the simple truth to assert, that Spain appears to be in a state of absolute anarchy. The capital has been the scene of

turbulence, such as would almost demonstrate the want of a government altogether. The dismissal of a minister opposed in sentiment to the absolutists, was the cause; but it was not for him, but against him, the turbulence was excited. The number of rebels in Catalonia is stated to be 6,000.—Liverpool Ad.

It is said the intelligence of Mr. Canning's death, received in the Court of Spain, has inspired the absolute, or apostolical party, with new courage and confidence.—*Id.*

Portugal.—This country appears to be much agitated. Don Miguel has been appointed Regent, but the event seems to give little satisfaction. A proclamation had been posted in the streets of Lisbon, calling on the people to resist his assumption of authority. The princess regent had been to Cintra, and was received with a mournful silence, a striking contrast to former acclamations. The truth is, her administration has been weak; to say the best, and was in no way calculated to give general satisfaction. The constitutional and ultra royal parties, are said to be about balanced. A London paper remarks:

"It is to be recollected, however, that though grave and insuperable objections may exist to the unconditional assumption of power by Don Miguel, such an arrangement might be made, and is within the competency of the Allied Powers, as would not only quiet all present fears, but become a guarantee for the future tranquility of Portugal. Nor shall we be surprised, before long, to find his Royal Highness on his way to Lisbon, there to take upon himself the office of Regent, accompanied with conditions to which it is not necessary now to make a more specific allusion, which, while they would extinguish the extravagant projects of the Apostolical party, would, at the same time, tend to unite the more moderately individuals of that party with the Constitutionalists, in support of the existing system."

The affairs of this kingdom, indeed, are drawing to a crisis, and we may rest satisfied, that neither our own government, nor those of France and Austria, are inattentive to the pressing claims which the affairs of Portugal have upon their mature deliberation."

The passage of Mr. Huskisson through Paris had excited deep interest, in consequence of the important events which were taking place almost at that very period, in the Peninsula; and the Right Hon. Gentleman had held several long conferences with the President of the Council, (M. de Villele) with whom it was supposed that he had discussed these important subjects.

Greece.—It is stated, under date of Corfu, August 6th, that the Greeks had gained a decisive victory over the Egyptians in the Peloponnesus, in the vicinity of Vostitza, and had forced Ibrahim to retire after three vain attempts to force his way out of the Peninsula. A letter from Zante of the 2d of August, also announces that Lord Cochrane had gained a fresh advantage at sea. After alarming the whole city of Alexandria, and the Pacha of Egypt, by his appearance before that place, his lordship had returned to Poros, where it was expected that he would lay up his vessels, according to the practice of the Greek naval commanders. He remained, however, on the watch, and finding that a Turkish frigate of 30 guns, and a schre. were passing the island on their way to Patras, he suddenly rushed upon them, and after a brief engagement, compelled them to surrender, and brought them back in triumph.

The London papers contain documents demonstrative of the fact, that the Acropolis of Athens was surrendered through the treachery of its defenders. The name of the patriot Col. Fabvier, is reflected on most severely. He appears to have been the most influential of the traitors. A sacrifice, it is said, was made of three of the Greeks who defended the Citadel.

ODESSA, Aug. 8.

We have news from Constantinople to the 2d of this month. The result of the conference at London, respecting the pacification of Greece, rendered the Porte very uneasy, though the certainty that the Courts of Vienna and Berlin did not take any part in them, had produced a favourable impression in the Divan. People were, however, convinced that the Porte would let things come to the last extremity. The Courts of St. Petersburg, London and Paris, had not yet caused the Ultimatum to be presented, with the indication of a period of thirty days, according to the Treaty; and as the ratifications of the three Sovereigns are indispensable, it could hardly be presented before the end of the month.

The Count Capo d'Istria, who is going to Greece, is said, at St. Petersburg, to have with him the value of 5,000,000 of roubles.

Russia.—Letters from St. Petersburg say, that great activity is observed in the departments of the ministers of war and foreign affairs. A new declaration is spoken of, to be addressed by the Russian cabinet to the other great powers of Europe, relative to the negotiations set on foot at Constantinople for adjusting the affairs of Greece. It appears to be beyond all doubt, that the Emperor Nicholas has manifested the greatest discontent at the continual tergiversation of the Porte, and that conformably to the wishes of the people and the clergy, and he is fully determined to put an end to the effusion of blood in the Peloponnesus. It is affirmed that the last despatches sent by Count Nesselrode to the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, are drawn up with spirit. The contents of the despatches were to be communicated to the Court of Austria, with an invitation to send fresh instructions to Baron Ottenfels, the Imperial Intendant at Constantinople, to employ all his influence to make the Porte comprehend that its present policy is calculated to bring on events, the result of which cannot but be injurious to the empire of the crescent.

The report that Turkish troops, organized in the European fashion, were to come to Moldavia, had reached St. Petersburg. It is said that orders have been sent to the general commanding the army in Bessarabia, to draw his posts closer together, and to watch all the movements that may take place in Moldavia; and in case the Turks should increase their forces in that principality, to send immediate notice to the minister of war at St. Petersburg.

Commerce of the Mediterranean.—The risks have become so great to ships navigating the Mediterranean, that the commandant of the Cadiz station has placed a vessel off the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar, to warn them of their danger, and to recommend waiting at Cadiz for a convoy. This measure has been adopted in compliance with a request from Vice Admiral Jacob, Maritime Prefect at Toulon. It is not stated from what source danger is apprehended; but it is presumed that the Algerines are the objects of dread, who seem to distress the commerce of France as much as the Colombian Privateers do that of Spain.

Mr. King.—A correspondent at Amherst writes:—"Professor King, late Missionary at Palestine, arrived at Amherst college, on Friday the 21st instant. On Sabbath evening, he made a very interesting Address, in the college chapel, to a crowded audience, composed of the officers and students of the literary institutions at that place, and the inhabitants of the village and vicinity. His subject was the importance of Evangelical Missions: the encouragement to effort, illustrated by the narration of highly interesting facts, which his experience and observation for the last six years had furnished; and the duty incumbent on all, of aiding this enterprise by their prayers, their pecuniary assistance, or their personal services."

Rum, Murder, and the Gallows.—A corporal in the King's 70th regiment, stationed at Grand River, Upper Canada, who murdered his wife in the most inhuman manner, in November last, after having drawn his wife's rations of rum, and drank the whole the same day, was tried on the 8th Aug. at the Niagara Assizes, and convicted. His daughter, aged 10 years, was present when he commenced abusing her mother, but the father dragged her out into the snow, and, as it appeared in evidence, finished the murder with a bayonet. His only excuse was, that "he had been in liquor, and awakened and thought himself fighting with an enemy, and it turned out to be a woman." He was found guilty, and executed on the 10th Aug.—*N. Y. Paper.*

On Sunday morning the 2d ult. a man by the name of Wheeler Dyer, of Hollis, aged about 35 years, committed suicide by drowning himself in Saco river, at Salmon Falls—another instance of the melancholy effects of intemperance.—*Saco Pal.*

Another Warning.—On the 13th inst. a young man named Isaac Wardwell, living in Darien, committed suicide by drinking Rum! It is stated that after drinking very freely at a store, he returned home, found his father's bottle, drank a pint of the liquor and not long after expired.—*Norwalk Gaz.*

James Palmely was lately killed in Alabama, by E. M. Kerr. Kerr has fled from justice.

Four felons lately made an attempt to escape from the jail at Louisville, Ky. but were prevented by the guards who wounded the whole of them. One, named Green, died of his wounds.

From the Hampshire Gazette.
CAPITAL TRIALS.

The trial of Michael Ginnar, Patrick Roach, John Dwyre and James Dunahar, for the murder of Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, came on before the Supreme Judicial Court, holden in this town, the last week, for the Counties of Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden.

The prisoners were indicted at the May term of the S. J. Court for the county of Hampden, and the indictment alleged that the murder was committed by beating the deceased with clubs. At the same term, Isaac C. Bates and George Bliss, Jr. Esqrs. were, at the request of the prisoners, assigned by the Court as their counsel.

After a full investigation the Jury returned the following verdict—"Not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter." Ginnar was sentenced to three days solitary imprisonment, and one year's confinement to hard labour in the state prison.

The trial of Roach, Dwyre and Dunahar followed that of Ginnar. The testimony was similar to that in the case of Ginnar, and the verdict of the Jury, and the sentence were the same.

Murder.—We are informed that on Saturday last, Robert Bush, of Westfield, committed one of the most atrocious acts ever perpetrated in this part of the country. The circumstances, as related to us, were as follows:—Bush was an intemperate man, and often quarrelled with and abused his wife, and she had separated from him and was living with her friends. He had several times threatened to take her life, and on Saturday last he loaded his gun, went to the house where she resided, entered the room and discharged the gun at her head. She fell upon the cellar stairs, and survived only a few hours. He then attempted to kill himself by taking opium, but did not succeed. He was immediately secured, and has been committed to prison. Mrs. Bush was of a respectable family in Westfield; she has left three children.—*Id.*

The frontier settlers of the Arkansas, are at this moment labouring under a panic. It seems, that Colonels Robbins and Burnham, two officers in the Mexican service, on the south side of Red River, opposite Miller county in the Arkansas, have gone to the west with a body of about fifty armed men, upon a plundering excursion against the Comanche and Pawnee Indians. They have carried a large surplus of arms and ammunition with them, from which it is conjectured that they expect to be reinforced by other whites or Indians.

The American settlers are alarmed by this movement, as the Indians are not very apt to discriminate in their wrath between the innocent and guilty—and may strike the first stroke of retaliation at the American whites, instead of this Mexican party.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

Mr. Moses Hayward, of Acton, was accidentally shot by one of his sons on the 25th ult. He survived the wound but eleven hours, and has left eight children, all minors, to lament his untimely death.

Counterfeit three dollar bills on the Bank of America, signed R. J. Smith, President, and W. Woodworth, Cashier, are in circulation at Pittsfield. No such persons have ever been officers of that Bank.

The house of Mr. Edmund Chapman, in Bethel, Maine, was struck by lightning on the 11th ult. All the persons were thrown to the floor by the shock, and a young woman remained inanimate for several hours. They all recovered. The house was much injured.

Mr. Ezra Jones, of Claremont, in the state of Vermont, recently lost two barns, two corn houses, and two sheds, with their contents, by fire, occasioned by lightning. Loss between 1000 and 1500 dollars. No insurance.

On the 11th ult. six wooden buildings in Pittsburg, Penn. were destroyed, and others greatly injured, by an accidental fire.

We understand that Capt. John Downes is appointed to the command of the Delaware ship of the line, now fitting out at the Gosport navy yard, for the Mediterranean.

In the gale of August 19, the U. S. ship Natchez, was thrown upon her beam ends, off St. Jago de Cuba, lost her main and mizen top-gallant masts, besides many of her sails, some rigging, and several seamen, who were blown from the yards.

Hydrophobia.—A young man in England bitten by a mad cat, on whom the hydrophobia had manifestly appeared, was cured by the cauterization of the salivary glands by a red hot iron.

On the coast of Calabria, opposite Messina, the sea has been taking great liberties with a village, and a large piece of contiguous ground. It moved them out into its own bosom, and formed on the inner side a capacious harbour, which was much wanted on that coast. The harbour is fitted for a large fleet, and affords a safe anchorage. No lives were lost during this curious freak of the ocean.

Donald McDonald, a Scotchman, who is said to be 105 years of age, was sentenced to the House of Correction on Monday as a common drunkard. He had but just finished a six months sojourn there. When a man gets drunk at the age of 100, he must be incorrigible.—*Bos. Pat.*

New Orleans, Sept. 5th.—During the week ending the 2d inst. there were twenty-one interments in the Protestant ground, 14 of which were yellow fever cases. There was also a considerable number in the Catholic ground. And though the diseases are not mentioned in the public report, yet some, to our knowledge, were yellow fever cases of a malignant kind. We would caution our "absent fellow-citizens" as well as "strangers," to beware how they place confidence in the assertion of the Argus, that they may visit the city "without risk."

Trade of Boston.—The Statesman mentions that during the first ten days of September, there were 47 foreign arrivals at this port, the duties on the cargoes of which will be half a million of dollars.

Getting Sober.—A person made application to a magistrate in this town on Saturday last, for permission to be committed to goal to remain till Tuesday morning. He stated that he had been intoxicated most of the time for two or three weeks past—that he had not fortitude enough to abstain from drinking, and unless something could be done for him, he had serious doubts that he should commit suicide. The Justice, after hearing the complaint, and being well satisfied with the testimony, very kindly furnished the complainant with an introduction to the jailor, which he presented in person, and was locked up agreeably to his request. He was turned out yesterday morning, and a soberer looking fellow we never saw. We would say to every drunkard, "Go thou and do likewise."—*Somerset Journal.*

Vermont Election.—The Burlington Sentinel states that Governor Butler is unanimously re-elected. There was no opposition to Mr. Swain, Treasurer.

LETTER FROM GEN. LAFAYETTE.
Written to a Gentleman in Massachusetts, by whom it was kindly loaned for publication in the Recorder.

LA GRANGE, MAY 20, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am happy in the opportunity to offer myself to your kind remembrance, at the same time that I have to congratulate you on the pleasure you will find in the return of a long absent friend. The excellent Mr. King is now with us; his first visit in America will be to you, and I wish it was in my power to accompany him. The affectionate welcome I have enjoyed at your beautiful seat shall ever be present to my memory. Be pleased to remember me most gratefully, most cordially to Mrs. —, to your amiable niece and children, to the friends who joined us at your hospitable house.

Here I am surrounded by a numerous family, living in recollections of my happy visit through the United States, chiefly employed on agricultural pursuits, but still harboring the hope that before my eyes are closed they will see the sun of liberty light upon this western and southern part of the European continent. Old as I am, there may be some presumption in the fond anticipation. On this very anniversary day, fifty years are elapsed since I was indebted to the gallantry and firmness of two thousand officers and men, for their timely and handsome Retreat, (so the Commander in Chief was pleased to express it,) as they happened to be surrounded at Barren Hill, Pa. by the whole British Army. But on this side of the Atlantic, the cause of freedom is hurried on by a powerful auxiliary. I mean the imprudent, encroaching and intolerable conduct of the adversaries to religious, civil and political Rights.

Our excellent friend Mr. King has much to say to you respecting Asia, Greece, and this part of Europe; but I know he will bear inquiries, and readily give answers relative to the Colony of La Grange. He has been also intimately acquainted with the B— and S— family. We had much conversation together. I shall therefore only offer the respectful regards of my son, my other children, and grand children, La Vasseur, and those of your affectionate friend,

LAFAYETTE.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Dudley Buck, to Miss Hetty G. Hempstead, daughter of the late Capt. John Hempstead; Seth Paddock, Esq. of Middletown, to Miss Chrissa Dary.

At Middletown, Mr. Jason Parmelee, to Miss Nancy G. Savage, daughter of Mr. Amasa Savage; Mr. Caleb Hitchcock, of Dryden, N. Y. to Miss Fanny Doud.

At Simsbury, by the Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. George W. Thomson, of Penfield, N. York, to Miss Emma Pinney, of the former place.

OBITUARY.

In this city, Mrs. Patty Peck, aged 47, wife of Mr. Luther Peck.

At Enfield, Henry Terry, Esq. aged 56, after a languishing illness of many months.

MR. CLARKE.

Continues his Monitorial School under the Independent Church.

Day-School for Oct. Nov. and Dec. \$3 60, \$1 in advance. Evening School for Oct. \$1. Nov. \$1 25, Dec. \$1 50, five evenings in a week.

The Monitors of the Day-School, who are constant and punctual, may attend the Evening-School gratuitously. The School is furnished by the Teacher with every thing necessary without extra charge.

Hartford, Oct. 1827.

POETRY.

HOME.

Where the hearth of our childhood was sparkling and bright,
And our earliest footsteps trod gaily and light;
—Where we offered our prayers to the Father above,
With a father's blessing and a mother's love;
Where in seasons of trial and tempests of pain,
We long to take shelter from trouble again.
Like mariners 'scaped from a stormy sea;
—The Home of the wandering frame should be.

Where the stars in beauty and brightness roll
Through clear blue ether around the pole;
Where nature works in her wondrous ways,
Through depths concealed from the vulgar gaze;
Where ought of the wonderful, beautiful, new,
In heaven or earth, may be brought to view,
That the mind may grasp or the eye may see:
—There, there, the Home of the soul should be.

Where the voices of mighty multitudes roar,
Like the boom of the sea on the sandy shore;
And, mixed with hosannas loud and long,
Arises the everlasting song;
Where the Lamb that was slain, in the midst
Of the throne,
Has honor, and glory, and power, alone;
—At the feet of the undivided Three
The Home of the deathless spirit should be.
—A. S. S. Magazine.

NO. 41.

The Design of the Miracles recorded in the New Testament.

Christ and his apostles sought not fame by their miracles: not one was performed to procure admiration. They all arose naturally out of occasions which presented themselves in the course of their ministry; and were acts of evident utility. The heathen miracles are so detached from the history, that they may be taken out, and it remains entire. But the miracles of Christ spring naturally out of the narrative of his life, and form an essential part of it; and cannot be taken away without rending in pieces the whole. They are likewise highly beneficial; but not to the persons who performed them: for they had not in view either their advantage or their ease. Christ and his apostles did no miracle to satisfy their own hunger, or to avert any danger to which they were exposed. In subordination to the honour of God, the benefit of others was the great object in view.

The miracles of the gospel gave a bright display of power, sanctity, and goodness; and the design was to establish the belief of the divine government, by dispensing acts of beneficence to men; to teach them what kind of being their Creator is; and by sealing their commission from him, to introduce with proper evidence a system of divine truth, calculated in the highest degree to advance the honor of God, and the improvement and happiness of the human race. To give power to work miracles for trifling ends, may well be considered as unbecoming the divine character; but to do so, in order to introduce a religion which is to promote the happiness of the universe through eternity, is *modus Deo vindice dignus*.

In speaking of the design of the miracles of the New Testament, it is of importance to mention, that they were the subjects of prophecy long before—Isaiah, xxxv. 5, 6; and the Messiah was described by this particular mark: "that by him the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped."—Christ appeals to his miracles as the seal of his commission, and as an incontestable proof that he came forth from God. John v. 36, 37. "But I have greater witness than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given me to perform, the same works that I do bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. And the Father himself, which hath sent me, hath borne witness of me." John xiv. 11. "Believe me that I am in the Father, and the Father in me: or else believe me for the very works' sake."—Bogue.

From the Christian Mirror.

TRUE ELOQUENCE OF THE PULPIT.

In mere declamation, no word must be out of place; no motion must be awkward, or contrary to the rules of rhetoricians; but where an object is to be gained, where an orator speaks on a topic of the deepest moment to his audience, and of the deepest interest therefore to himself, I wish to see him so absorbed in his subject, as that he cannot think of criticism and rhetorical rules. Then he will be eloquent as far as his intellectual powers will allow him; you may call his gestures uncouth; his illustrations homely, and his language coarse and ungrammatical; but the effect on your own mind will tell others he is eloquent.

There must be warmth; there must be boldness; there must be entire ease, and indifference about all criticism, or we shall never have genuine eloquence in the pulpit. Let us have none of this fastidious criticism then.

A sermon is well written, the language is fine, the thoughts are correct, they are even original; the method is clear, and important truth exhibited, and it is delivered in an audible voice, and in words correctly pronounced. What then? the hearers, or those who should be hearers,

are slumbering. I doubt not, I could lull many a person asleep in a congregation, even by reading the noble, heart-stirring addresses of Saurin or Massillon.

Does a man declare evangelical truth clearly? Does he utter it earnestly? Does he proclaim and apply it with feelings correspondent to its nature? If he does, he is eloquent. If he aims directly at this, he takes the turnpike road to eloquence. You may fill a speaker's head with all the precepts of Cicero and Quintilian, Campbell and Blair, and if his heart is cold, he will never move an audience. You may rake over the coals on a hearth, and transpire the fuel all day; if there are no sparks of fire, you will raise no flame.

We cannot urge too much the importance of ministers being eloquent; but the more we criticise, the more we multiply rules, the farther we shall be from true eloquence. Our ministers, especially our young ministers, must not dread the keenness of criticism; they had better not know what nice criticism is. A sincere desire to win souls, will most effectually make them eloquent. When they have a thorough, systematic, scriptural view of divine truth; when they have carefully observed the manner in which men are moved by preaching; when they have made themselves acquainted with mankind, and have conversed with them much on religious subjects; and when they have an anxious, deep felt concern for their salvation, then they will be eloquent.

Extract from Miller's letters on Clerical Manners and Habits.

"Never dream that you will be able to convince, or by any means to effect an alteration in the opinions of a man, who has passed the age of three score, or three score and ten. You do not dispute with such an one on equal terms. If his opinions be ever so erroneous, he is probably wedded to them by long habit, as well as by strong prejudice. He will naturally consider himself as your superior, and take for granted that you cannot instruct him. Of course, you will find it difficult to use the same freedom and scope of argument with him, that you would with one nearer to an equality with yourself in age."—p. 106.

It is the error of some, to imagine that religious conversation is to be carried on with a tone of voice, and an aspect of countenance, peculiar to itself. Hence, while these persons converse on all other subjects in a simple, easy, natural manner, the moment they pass to the subject of religion, their whole manner is changed.—p. 136.

We quote the following for the benefit of religious editors, as well as for those who write accounts for their papers,—which accounts editors cannot always divest of an objectionable dress, however they may be disposed to do it. The author is speaking of the use of "technical language," in religion.

"Thus it is by no means uncommon to hear it stated, that 'a great revival has broken out' in such a place;—that there is 'a great religious stir' in this or that congregation;—that such an individual, or such a number of individuals, have been 'struck under conviction';—that a particular person appears to be 'in the pangs of the new birth';—that a person whose anxiety on the subject of religion is very great, 'has been roughly handled, but is likely to be brought through';—that such another, 'has been happily brought through';—that so many in a certain place, are 'brought under conviction'; and so many 'have obtained hopes,' &c."—p. 161.

"Never go to a house, without having, if possible, something interesting to communicate; an appropriate little tract, for more than one member of the family; an instructive pointed anecdote, to repeat from one of the periodicals of the preceding week; some popular, precious maxims, to impress on the minds of the children and youth of the household; or a notice of some recent publication, of a valuable and pleasing character. The truth is, were ministers as intent on winning the hearts of all the domestic circles which they enter, as the active man of the world is to promote his object wherever he goes, they would enter no dwelling without being received with that smile of pleasure, which indicates the most respectful and cordial welcome."—p. 176, and 177.

LOTTERIES IN ENGLAND.

We have a practical proof of the kind of value which funds for particular objects and revenues for governments derived from lotteries possess, in the experience of England. There they have been tried for 250 years, and on a great scale. Scarcely were they established before their evils became so apparent that it was deemed necessary to suppress them by act of Parliament. From that time their history shows them to have been alternately prohibited and revived, till some time before the year 1700, when they became a standing means of revenue in the government. But the evils which sprang from them in one uncontrollable shape or another were a constant subject of legislative enactment, and toward the close of

that century the city of London prayed, but unsuccessfully, for their abolition. It appears, at that time, that the number of dealers, in and about London alone, was 4009. "In 1808 there were two reports of a committee of the House of Commons on the subject of lotteries. The evidence adduced before them unfolded a dreadful scene of misery, vice, and ruin, brought on by means of lotteries; and they strongly recommended their entire abolition." Such is the testimony of an author who professes to give their true history. From the same source it appears that an annual revenue has been derived from them of from 300,000*l.* to 600,000*l.* and at an expense to the public, in the last case of 1,200,000*l.* Their history shows them to be what we might expect, the most enormous and unprofitable of all taxes.

Such have been the terrors of the system abroad, and such, sooner or later, must the experience of this country be, unless prevented by a timely extinction of the cause. The system is every where in its effects the same. If we have not suffered in proportion to our fellows, it is because the intelligence and general prosperity of our population forbids the same efficacy of evil. If we shall not, in the end, have the same melancholy investigations before our houses of assembly, it will be because the better wisdom of the people has not suffered the land to be over-run.—Chris. Spectator.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Inquiries respecting the course of study in this institution are frequently made. Having obtained a correct outline, published by the Faculty, we give it place in our columns.—Chr. Watchman.

Course of studies in Brown University.

Admission. No person shall be admitted a member of the Freshman class, unless he have completed his fourteenth year, nor to advanced standing without proportional increase of age.—He must bring satisfactory evidence of unexceptionable moral character, and be thoroughly acquainted with the Grammar of the Latin and Greek languages, be able also to construe and parse any portion of the following books, viz. The Historical Books of the New Testament, Jacob's Greek Reader, Caesar's Commentaries, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, and translate English into Latin correctly. He must also be well acquainted with ancient and modern Geography, Arithmetic and English Grammar. To enter upon an advanced standing, he must, in addition be thoroughly versed in all the preceding studies of the class into which he proposes to be admitted. The Grammars used in College are Goodrich's or Butman's Greek, and Adam's Latin Grammar. The annual examination for entrance is on the day before commencement.

The studies of the Freshman class the first term will be Colburn's Algebra, Horace, expurgated edition—with prosody and Latin composition. Xenophon's Cyropaedia, Gr. Maj. For the second term, Colburn's Algebra, Horace, Xenophon's Anabasis and Memorabilia. Third term, Algebra, Lacroix. Tacitus, Herodotus, Thucydides, Gr. Maj.

Sophomore class, the first term, Plane Geometry, Legendre, Tacitus, Plato, Aristotle, Gr. Maj. Second term, Solid Geometry, Juvenal, Perseus, Edit. Ex. Rhetoric, with composition and declamation, Blair's Lect. Third term, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Logick, with composition and declamation.

Junior class, the first term, Surveying and Navigation, Euripides, Gr. Maj. Moral Philosophy, with composition and declamation, Paley. Second term, Cicero de Oratore or Quintilian, Descriptive Geometry, Philosophy of Rhetoric, with composition and declamation, Campbell. Third term, Philosophy of Rhetoric, with composition and declamation, Campbell. Integral and Differential Calculus, or French, Natural Philosophy.

Senior class, the first term, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Elements of Criticism, with declamation and composition, Kames. Second term, Astronomy, Chemistry, Elements of Criticism, with composition and declamation, Kames. Third term, Hebrew or French, American Constitution and General Law, Botany and Mineralogy, Declamation, Composition and General Criticism.

Lectures are delivered upon the various branches of study in connexion with the regular recitations.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Payments. There are three terms of study in each year, and the expense of each is paid in advance. Students unless from another College, entering the Freshman class, pay five dollars; Sophomore class, eight dollars; Junior class, twelve dollars; and Senior class, fifteen dollars. No retrospective tuition is however, demanded, and a candidate may enter, if qualified, at any period of the course, previous to the last term of the Senior year.

Annual Expense. College bills, including tuition, room rent, library, &c. &c. \$54, board in commons, about \$75. The board in commons is charged at its net expense, and, therefore, varies with the cost of provisions. Other expenses also vary with the dispositions of the students.

Fuel, lights, &c. are at about the same prices as in other New-England towns.

Residence. The officers of the college occupy rooms in the buildings appropriated to the students, and visit every room at least twice a day.

Exercise. A very complete gymnasium with every variety of apparatus for exercise, has lately been erected on the college grounds.

Recitations. There are three recitations daily for every class, during the college course.

Examinations. A public examination of all the classes in college is held at the close of every term, to which the parents and guardians of students, and literary gentlemen are invited.

Merit Roll. An accurate and daily account of the delinquencies of every Student, and also of the degree of its attainment, in conduct, scholarship, and attendance, is kept, and the summing up of these items determines the place of each upon the merit-roll; a copy of which is transmitted to the parent, in connexion with the regular term bill.

Exhibitions. There are two Exhibitions in every year, one for the Senior, and one for the Junior class—to be held on the last day of the first and second term.

Commencement is held on the first Wednesday of September—after which, there is a vacation of four weeks. There are, also, two other vacations, the first commences on the last Friday of December—and continues six weeks—the other on the second Friday of May, and continues 3 weeks.

Anniversary of the Newton Theological Institution, Sept. 13, 1827.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Singing and Prayer.
Essays: by members of the Junior Class.

On the Samaritans. B. C. WADE.
On the Pharisees and Sadducees.

W. W. HALL.
How may a theological student guard against the dangers incident to habits of retired study? C. NEWTON.*

On the importance of being acquainted with biblical geography. H. FITTS.

On the judicial regulations of the Hebrews. J. ALDRICH.

Why should a young man who is called to the ministry, spend several years in preparing for the work? H. BALL.

By members of the Middle Class.
On the statement of Paul and that of James concerning faith, Rom. iii. 28, and James ii. 24. T. W. MERILL.

On the connexions in which the purposes of God are introduced in the Scriptures. S. S. WHITMAN.

Address before the Society for Missionary Inquiry, by Mr. T. J. CONANT, Professor of Languages in Waterville College.

Singing, Prayer, and Benediction.
The next term will commence on the 26th of October. This will be the proper time for entering the Institution.

In the Rules and Regulations of this useful Seminary, we find it stated, under the head of Admission, that "the Institution shall be adapted to the instruction of graduates and others, whose attainments enable them, along with graduates, to proceed profitably in the theological studies. It shall be open for the admission of those persons only, who give evidence of their possessing genuine piety, with suitable gifts and attainments, and of their being influenced by proper motives in wishing to pursue theological studies, and who, moreover, present certificates from the churches of which they are members, approving of their devoting themselves to the work of the ministry."

The regular Course of Study occupies three years, and embraces Biblical Literature, Ecclesiastical History, Biblical Theology, Pastoral Duties, and, in short, the various studies and exercises appropriate to a Theological Institution designed to assist those who would understand the Bible clearly, and, as faithful ministers of Christ, inculcate its divine lessons the most usefully.

* Excused on account of ill health.

Cancers cured.—But still more remarkable are the cases which have come to the knowledge of the writer, in which Mr. Swaim has been successful in the cure of very obstinate cases of cancerous ulcers, if not confirmed cancer. One Lady particularly, had an affection of this nature under which she had languished for 8 or 10 years, she had been under the care of several of the most eminent Physicians in the United States, without any permanent advantage, on the contrary her disease increased. On application to Mr. Swaim, he soon removed the diseased flesh, and in a few weeks the part affected entirely healed, all was performed by outward, local remedies; the patient never took a particle of medicine during the time she was under his care.

This lady was induced to apply to Mr. Swaim at the recommendation of a lady, a particular friend, who had been in like manner relieved of a cancerous ulcer, or cancer in the face, which would not yield to the remedies of the physicians; since then a lady with a cancer in her breast, has been cured, and all three by the same external remedy.

A vermifuge prepared also by Mr. Swaim has produced the most happy effects: thousands of diseased children to whom it has been given, and from the many persons who have obtained as it were new life, from these remedies, the writer is desirous that the afflicted should know where to apply, in cases like those he has described.—Having been interested for, and an intimate knowledge of one of the latter cases, there is no question as to the nor is there wanting testimony to satisfy fact, the most sceptical.

It will no doubt be thought by some that names would add much to the force of this notice; but a little reflection will satisfy them that such an exposure would be indelicate, and consequently unpleasant to the parties, the writer has no interest whatever in the remedies of Mr. Swaim or their success, further than his suffering fellow citizens may receive benefit from them, and asks the publication of this notice, more with a view to benefit the afflicted than with a prospect of advantage to Mr. Swaim, the celebrity of whose medicine will no doubt overcome all opposition.—Phil. pap. HOWARD.

JOSEPH W. DIMOCK, Merchant Tailor,

HAS just received a fresh supply of cloths, of various colours, and new style of finish; which will be sold at a small advance for cash.

N. B. For rent, a chamber suitable for an office.
Hartford, Aug. 18, 1827. 12w30

New-York and Hartford STEAM-BOATS.

MACDONOUGH, Capt. Wm. BEEBE. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Capt. D. HAVENS. HAVE commenced running, and will continue through the season as follows:

The MACDONOUGH Capt Beebe, will leave Hartford for New-York Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 11 A. M. Returning, leave New-York for Hartford Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

The OLIVER ELLSWORTH Capt. Havens, will leave Hartford for New-York, Mondays and Thursdays, at 11 A. M. Returning, will leave New-York for Hartford, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

Stages will be in readiness on the arrival of the Boat at Hartford, to forward passengers to Boston, New-Hampshire, and Vermont.

Freight taken as last season.
For further particulars, apply to CHAPIN & NORTHAM.

March 17. 1828.

Drugs, Medicines, Wines, Liquors, &c.

Just received at the
Hartford Family Medicine Store,

Sign of the "GOOD SAMARITAN,"
A Full assortment of fresh and genuine DRUGS & MEDICINES, OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, selected by the subscriber, expressly for his own retailing; most of them direct from the importers, and will be sold at the present reduced prices.

Physicians may rely on their Prescriptions being put up in the best manner, and that no article will be used in compounding, but of known good quality; and as the subscriber's house is directly over his store, MEDICINES may be obtained at all times during the day and night.

*Every exertion will be made to render this Establishment worthy the confidence of PHYSICIANS and FAMILIES—whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. W. BULL.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY.

Having been duly organized, are now ready to receive proposals of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE, at their office in State-Street, a few doors west of Front-Street.

THIS Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of this state at their last session, for the purpose of effecting FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE. Its capital is ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, with liberty to increase the same to HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. The first named sum is all paid in or secured, and the whole amount (\$150,000) is vested in Bank Funds, Mortgages and approved indorsed notes; all which, on the shortest notice, could be converted into Cash and appropriated to the payment of losses.

The Directors pledge themselves to issue policies on as favourable terms as any other Office in the United States; and by fairness and liberality in conducting the business of the Company, they expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The following gentlemen are Directors of this Company.

Wm. W. Ellsworth,	Thomas C. Perkins,
Solomon Porter,	Martin Cowles,
Jeremiah Brown,	Martin Wells,
Merrick W. Chapin,	Henry Waterman,
James B. Hosmer,	Samuel Kellogg,
Nathan Morgan,	Sylvester Norton,
Henry Hudson,	Daniel P. Hopkins,
Roderick Terry,	Epaphras L. Phelps,
Edward Watkinson,	Horace Burr,
Charles S. Phelps,	Jesse Goodrich,
Frederick Bange,	Lynde Olmsted,

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President.
THOMAS C. PERKINS, Secretary.
Hartford, July, 1825.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

WILL receive proposals for Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, every day in the week, (except Sunday,) at their office in Morgan's Exchange Coffee-House, State-Street, in Hartford, Connecticut.

DANIEL ST. JOHN, Esquire of said Hartford, is appointed Surveyor. His acts in that capacity will be recognized as the acts of the Company.

THOMAS K. BRACE, President.

ISAAC PERKINS, Secretary.

Book & Job Printing.

EXECUTED WITH CARE AND DESPATCH.

AT THIS OFFICE.